NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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ADDRESS

Delivered at the Annual Exhibition of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, at Utica, Sept. 18, 1845.

BY HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., OF MASS.

Mr President and Gentlemen of the New York State Agricultural Society:

If there were any spot that would of itself inspire a man with eloquence on the subject of Agriculture, it is the one we now occupy. We stand in the centre of the agricultural district of the great State of the Union. In full view, the lovely valley of the Mohawk, famous in history and celebrated in song, stretches away to the distance. Before us, by thousands and tens of thousands, stand the men who have felled its forests and caused it to blossom like the rose. Around us are the proofs of the skill and intelligence that have characterized their labors. Beneath us is the soil from whose maternal bosom we draw our subsistence. Above us is the canopy of Heaven, that stretches equally over all.

We stand in the great temple dedicated to Agriculture--a temple, at the raising of whose columns "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy"—a temple, not made with hands, eternal as the heavens.

But, alas! Mr President, the age of inspiration is passed, and I never felt a stronger desire to ask the kind consideration of an audience, than when, under rather unusual circumstances, I now rise to address you. The exhibitions of agricultural skill and agricultural success, which we have witnessed on this occasion, have impressed the truth most deeply upon my mind, that it was hardly worth while for the New York State Agricultural Society to send all the way to Boston, to get me to instruct the New York farmers in the management of their farms. If I indulged any hopes that the agricultural knowledge conveyed in this address would cause two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, those hopes are dissipated. And to prevent any disappointment, I would assure the audience, that as to flocks and dairies, the raising of cattle, and the cultivation of corn, they must go on in the old-fashioned way, for anything I have to say to the contrary.

But there are other subjects of interest connected with agriculture, and no one can look around upon this assembly, without feeling that the FARMER is of more importance than his farm; and the results of the occupation on his character, than any of its more material products.

The relative position of the American farmer, possesses a deep interest to individuals and the community. To individuals, as it may decide the wavering as to the course they should pursue, or render them contented with the one they have adopted; to the public, for everything that tends to elevate the agricultural class, is of the first importance to the State.

What, then, *is* the position of the American farmer when compared with that of the merchant, the politician, the lawyer? Should he be content with his lot for himself and his children? or should he leave his occupation and adopt some other?

Like every other position, that of the farmer has its dark side as well as its bright one. And, to decide on its comparative advantages, we must inquire what is the object of man's existence, and how shall he attain the end of his being?

To these questions, history and revelation—the world around and the spirit within us—answer, that the object of man's existence is *happiness*: happiness here, and happiness forever. And the condition of that happiness is the diligent and proper exercise of his affections and his faculties. If this be the case, does the situation of an American farmer offer a fair opportunity of insuring this happiness?

To be happy, is the object of life, and all that the world can give towards it, is health and competence. "Health of body is above all riches, and a strong body above infinite wealth." And where is health to be found? There is no need of an audible answer. Look around. Bright eyes and blooming cheeks, as well as strong arms and untiring strength, tell us that earth's first blessing is bestowed upon those who labor upon her bosom.

But health is often undervalued by its possessor, or only appreciated when lost. Wealth, the more obvious and immediate reward of labor, is the chief pursuit of the active. And here the farmer thinks he has a right to complain. The merchant will sometimes make more in a year than *he* can in a lifetime; and it is not wonderful that he sometimes asks, would it not be better to leave small rewards, though regular and certain, for the chance of obtaining greater? To decide this question, we must ask—What is the price he pays? What is the reward he obtains?

What is the price he pays? To say nothing of his moral exposures, in the great majority of cases, health of body and serenity of mind. Follow such a one into the crowded streets, or the close workshop. His strength for a time sustains him, but confinement and bad air soon deprive him of his healthful energy, and disease and premature decay become too often his portion. But supposing health can be preserved, where is his serenity of mind?

The risks attendant on rapid accumulation are always in proportion to the chances of success. The farmer sows his seed, and has no doubt but that the harvest will repay him. But he who embarks in speculations that promise sudden and great wealth, knows that he may be "sowing the wind, to reap the whirlwind." And the constant fear of such a result embitters his days and renders his nights restless. And if attained, success gives but little satisfaction. The higher the rise, the wider the horizon; the greater the accumulation, the more exorbitant the desire. And this is not the extent of the evil. A total want of independence is too often the result. Few men in our community have those resources that will enable them to carry on extensive operations on their own means. Almost all depend upon borrowing, and "the borrower is a servant unto the lender." But even if success should be the portion of the aspirant for riches, when is he to attain it? Does it come forward to meet him? Years of anxiety may be repaid by wealth; but how seldom is this the case. More than ninety in every hundred, even in regular mercantile pursuits, fail. There are but few capital prizes in this lottery. The name of the fortunate holder may be seen at every corner, but where are the ninety and nine who draw blanks? And if attained, how uncertain is its possession! Wealth "gotten by vanity," (by which, I suppose, Solomon meant speculation,) "shall be diminished, but he that gathereth by labor shall increase," is a doctrine as true now as when first delivered; and is one which the experience of every age tends to corroborate.

And after all, what is the advantage of great wealth, or, what is great wealth itself? It exists only in comparison. "A man is as well off," said the great capitalist of the United States, "who is worth half a million of dollars, as he would be if he were rich." And one of the satirical papers of the day tells us, that when Baron Rothschild, the Jewish banker, read that the income of Louis Phillippe was only fifty dollars a minute, his eyes filled with tears, for he was not aware of the existence of such destitution. After the comforts of life are supplied, wealth becomes merely an imaginary advantage, and its possession does not confer any material for happiness, which an industrious, forehanded farmer does not possess. "We will conquer all Italy," said Pyrrhus, to his prime minister, "and then we will pass into Asia; we will overrun her kingdoms, and then we will wage war upon Africa; and when we have conquered all, we will sit down quietly and enjoy ourselves." "And why," replied his minister, "should we not sit down and enjoy ourselves without taking all this trouble?" And why may not you, it may be said to many an aspirant after wealth, enjoy in reality all you seek, in your present condition?

"Give me neither poverty nor riches," was the prayer of one of the sages of antiquity. And Lord Bacon, the wisest man of modern times, says, "Seek not proud riches, but rather such as thou mayest get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly." And can there be a truer description of a farmer's fortune? There is no greater independence than that possessed by a contented, fore-handed farmer. "Tell your master," said a Roman general to the ambassador of the king of Persia, who came to bribe him with great wealth, and found him washing the vegetables that were to constitute his dinner, "tell your master that all the gold in Persia can never bribe the man who can contentedly live upon turnips."

And the answer was as true in philosophy, as it was elevated in patriotism. To be happy, man must limit his desires. And when he has sufficient for his needs, should remember that the temptations and perplexities incident to overgrown wealth, more than counterbalance its seeming advantages. Health of body and competence of estate are all the requisites for organic happiness that the world

can bestow. And to say that agricultural pursuits are eminently calculated to insure these, is only to reiterate the language of past ages, and to repeat the testimony of our own. If you leave such pursuits, the hazard increases as the profit augments. The amount of the premium is always proportioned to the greatness of the risk.

But health and the conveniences of life are not all that a man requires to make him happy. He desires to be useful; he wishes to be esteemed. And what profession can boast of a higher claim to utility than that of the farmer? The greater part of mankind must be agriculturists, and on their character the well being of every State must depend. Our free institutions are valued, but how shall they be preserved? By the virtue of the people. History gives no other answer. No truth is more clearly emblazoned on her pages than that if a nation would be free, they must be intelligently virtuous. And here the agricultural class become of the first importance to the State. The influence of a virtuous yeomanry on her character, like that of the air on the individual, is seen in the strength of those who are unconscious of its presence.

But they have still a further power. If, "when the righteous are in authority the people rejoice," they, who by their numbers hold the gift of office, have an influence second to none in the republic.

The political influence of the agricultural class, is an important but a dangerous topic, before an audience like the present, as particular applications may be made of general observations. To prevent such a consequence, I would illustrate my meaning by reference to the oldest political disquisition in existence, which is remarkable as showing the similarity of political aspirants in all ages; and which, as it was written two thousand years before the discovery of this continent, can hardly be supposed to refer either to the advocates of Texas or the Tariff.

It is more than three thousand years since Jotham called to the men of Shechem, to listen to a parable. "The trees of the forest went out to choose a king over them; and they said unto the olive tree, reign thou over us." The answer shows who was meant by the olive: "Should I leave my fatness wherewith by me they honor God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees?" It was the answer of a religious and conscientious man, who feared that public station would not be favorable to the virtues which were the objects of his life.

"And the trees said to the fig tree, come thou and reign over us; and the fig tree answered, should I forsake my sweetness and my good fruit, and go to be promoted over the trees?"

Could a better personification have been found of a close, calculating man, who looked out for the main chance, and took special care of number one? It was *his own* sweetness and good fruit that influenced his decision. The emoluments of office, such a one knew, were small and precarious; and as for honors, he would not give a fig for the whole of them.

"Then said the trees to the vine, come thou and reign over us." The vine was one of your popular fellows, who can take hold of anything to help himself up; who is always on the fence, when nothing higher offers, and who, too pliant to stand alone, will run well if properly supported. But his vocation was "to cheer the hearts of gods and men," and as office-holding and popularity did not agree very well together, he declined the honor.

"Then said all the trees to the bramble, come thou and reign over us." There were two reasons why this call alone was unanimous. He had nothing particularly to do, and he kept he kept himself perpetually before the public. He had neither wine nor oil, beauty nor sweets to recommend him. He was a fit representative of a class who then existed. Nobody could tell what they were made for, and nobody could divine what they followed for a living. But yet the bramble was not one to be forgotten. He was always before the public. He planted himself by the wayside, and caught hold of everybody that passed; there was no getting along for the bramble; and it may be that they made him king, on the same principle that young ladies sometimes marry an importunate lover—to get rid of him. And how did the Bramble receive his nomination? Did he distrust his powers or decline the office? Oh no! He was up for everything and up to everything. He could not boast much of *himself*, so he strove to magnify his office. "And the bramble said, if, in truth, ye anoint me king over you, then come and put your trust in my shadow; if not, then let a fire come out of the bramble and devour the cedars of Lebanon."

Such was the opinion of Jotham, three thousand years ago, on the probable feelings and conduct of rulers who were placed in authority without the requisites for office. He believed that a fire would go out of the bramble to destroy the noblest and most elevated in the land. By the bramble, he meant Abimelech, who was elected king of Shechem, because his mother was a native of the city. His course was as Jotham had foretold: a fire did go out of the bramble. He slew three score and ten men of his brethren on one stone. And as for Shechem, he took occasion of their revolt, and put every man, woman and child to the sword, burnt the city with fire, sowed it with salt, and left a warning to future ages, of the danger of putting, through folly or affection, improper men into office.

[Concluded in our next.]

REMARKABLY PRODUCTIVE COWS.

A notice of some of the most remarkable cows of which accounts have been made public, may be read with interest.

The most extraordinary cow of which we have any record, is one which was owned by William Cramp, of Lewes, Sussex, England, concerning which the Board of Agriculture collected the following facts:

She was of the Sussex breed, and was calved in 1799. From May 1, 1805, to April 2, 1806, forty-eight weeks and one day, her milk produced 540 pounds of butter. The next year, in fortyfive weeks, she produced 450 lbs. of butter. The third year, in fiftyone weeks and four days, she produced 675 lbs. of butter. The fourth year, from April 22d, 1808, the day she calved, to Feb. 13, 1809, fortytwo weeks and three days, she produced 466 lbs. butter. The fifth year, from April 3, 1809, to May 8, 1810, fiftyseven weeks, she produced 594 lbs. butter. The greatest quantity of butter mentioned as having been produced by this cow in any one week, was 18 lbs., and the greatest quantity of milk mentioned as having been given in any one day, was 20 quarts. She was well fed at all times. "In summer, she was fed on clover, lucerne, rye-grass, and carrots, three or four times a day, and at noon about four gallons of grains and two of bran, mixed together. In winter, she was fed with hay, grain and bran, mixed as before stated, feeding often."

The next most remarkable in the catalogue, is the celebrated Oaks or "Danvers prize cow." The first notice we find of her, is in a communication from E. Hersy Derby, Esq., to the Mass. Agricul. Repository and Journal, dated Dec. 25, 1816. From this it appears that Caleb Oaks, of Danvers, Mass., bought this cow of his brother-in-law, by whom she had been purchased out of a drove. She was then five years old. Mr Oaks made from her the first year, 180 lbs. of butter; the next year, 1814, she made 300 lbs.; in 1815, over 400 lbs, and in 1816, 484 1-4 lbs. In the latter year she took the first premium at the Mass. State Show at Brighton. The greatest quantity of butter made by her in one week, was 19 1-4 lbs.; the greatest quantity of milk given per day, was 16 to 18 quarts. She was fed, in addition to ordinary pasture feed, with one bushel of Indian meal per week, and allowed to drink all her skimmed milk. After the above trials she was purchased by the Hon. Josiah Quincy; her yield in butter, however, never came up to what it had before been, though she sometimes made 16 lbs. per week, and her milk was of such richness that five quarts of it frequently yielded a pound of butter.

Mr Colman states that he found in Ireland, a dairy of fine cows of the Kerry breed, (a small race,) which averaged 320 lbs. of butter to each for the season.

The milk given by one of Col. Jaques' "Cream-pot" cows in three days, afforded nine pounds of butter—or at the rate of 21 pounds per week, and another of the same family made 19 pounds per week.

Six Durham cows belonging to George Vail, Troy, made in 30 days, (June, 1844,) 262 lbs. 7 oz. butter—being an average of 43 lbs. 12 oz. to each cow. The average quantity of milk per day for each cow, was 22 1-2 quarts. The feed was grass only.

Mr Colman, in his Fourth Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, gives a list of 66 "native" cows and their produce, from which we take the following:

The Nourse cow, owned in North Salem, made 20 lbs. of butter in one week, and averaged 14 lbs. of butter per week for four successive months.

A cow owned by Samuel D. Colt, of Pittsfield, from 1st Dec. to 26th April, 148 days produced 193 lbs. of butter.

Four cows belonging to Jesse Putnam, Danvers, Mass., in 1830, averaged more than 208 lbs. of butter each in the season; highly fed.

A cow owned by S. Henshaw, Springfield, produced 17 3-4 lbs. of butter per week, and in one case, 21 lbs. of excellent butter. In 4 1-2 days, that is 4 days and one milking, she produced 14 lbs. 3 oz. of butter—at the rate of 22 1-4 lbs. per week. —*Alb. Cult.*

Killing Rats.—Mr Alex. Leeds, of St. Joseph, Michigan, says: "I can give your correspondent, G. E. J., one remedy for killing rats, that I know from experience to be effective. Mix some unslacked lime with corn-meal, and place where the rats may *accidentally* find it. They will soon become very thirsty, and upon drinking water the lime slacks and swells the rat like "all natur." In the Bahama Isles, sponge is fried and placed in their way; they eat, drink, swell, burst and die. Lime and meal should be, of the first, one part, and meal two parts, well mixed together."—*Alb. Cultivator.*

From the Maine Cultivator.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

Messrs. Editors:—Agriculture is a subject which largely engrosses the attention of all the enlightened nations of the earth at the present time. So far as national wealth is concerned, agriculture is of more importance than all other branches of industry taken together. This assertion may at first view appear erroneous, but it is a probable fact. The interests of agriculture require that all the other great branches of industry be carried forward to a high extent. The mechanic arts, manufactures, and commerce, are all beneficial to the farmer. Still we must consider agriculture as the great interest of interests. The monarchial governments of Europe are very active at this time in disseminating the advantages which an improved and a constantly improving husbandry affords. The despots and lords of the old world well know that an improved agriculture necessarily adds to their power, and as a matter of mere selfishness, are inclined to give a vigorous encouragement to the farming interest.

In Europe agriculture is thoroughly aristocratic. The man of industry there is ground down to the earth. A few odious tyrants engross all the power and enjoy all the benefits derived from improvements in husbandry. We may fain hope that a better state of things will exist in our republic. Here, the farmer instead of being a mere serf, ought to wield the sovereign power. We are aware of the mischiefs which political intrigues, bribery, and corruption may produce. But is the virtue of our people gone past recovery, or shall we dare expect that "a redeeming spirit" may defend our republican institutions from all injury?

But, indeed, it has been said that "agriculture is the guardian of liberty." What are we to understand by this proposition? It has been said, too, that education is the "broad basis of liberty." But education without virtue never can constitute the basis of republican liberty. If it be true that "knowledge makes good men better, and bad men worse," education alone may soon prove to be an unsafe guard for our free institutions.

A distinguished statesman said that "the cultivators of the soil are the chosen people of God, in whose breasts he has deposited virtue." Now this virtue, in connexion with education, may indeed form an immoveable basis, a sure foundation for republican liberty. But what of the laborer of England, or the serf of Russia? What, though these may possess "genuine virtue?" it avails nothing—dependant on the chosen few for their daily bread—the right of suffrage, if it existed in those countries, even to the fullest extent, would be a mere nullity. Intelligent, virtuous and independent farmers are the real pillars of a republic. Farmers possessing immense wealth may possibly become *corrupted* by the pride of wealth. It is to the independent farmer who possesses a *competence* that we are anxiously to look for our *political safety.*

We may form some idea of the immense agricultural population which our country is capable of sustaining: with cheering hope we may look forward to the distant future. Let our republic be divided up into moderately sized farms—let our agriculture be properly conducted, and our youth rightly educated. Let us speed the plow.

Rumford, Dec. 1845. J. E. R.

[The above is from a Quaker. If it is n't *very* valuable, it is worth *something*, and the reader is left to prize it.]

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

CROSSING SEEDS.

Sir,—Through the medium of your valuable work, I would give to the public a new idea on the growing of grain. I call it new, because I never saw it in print or heard it advanced by any person;—and that is, to cross all grain in sowing. If you have a good kind or quality of wheat, never sow it longer than two or three years without getting some of the same from a neighbor, and mix it well on the barn floor previously to sowing. By this means, when the grain blossoms, the farina will cross with such grain or blossom as it had for a long time not come in contact with, and will produce a more thriving and healthy stalk than if we sow the same grain for a long period without mixing. To make it plain,—I put it upon the same principle as *crossing* in the animal creation; we know, if we have the best stock of any kind, it must be crossed with others, if we would keep up its character.

It is well known that hogs, sheep, or any other stock, will soon degenerate if left to run together without crossing; and I hold it is equally necessary in grain and seeds of all kind. This idea occurred to me some five or six years ago, and I have practised it since on my farm, and have recommended it to my neighbors; and among others, to several medical gentlemen, who concur with me in opinion. I think I must have taken the idea from seeing corn mix, and observing single stalks growing in the garden on which I never saw a good ear of corn, being diminutive, or only speckled with a few grains over the cob, its own farina not having fully impregnated it. We know that corn will cross, and why not wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and every plant of the same species? Women, who attend their gardens, know that cabbage will cross, and radishes run out, &c. Some may suppose if grain will cross in the blossom, that wheat and rye would mix, but this does not necessarily follow, they being different kinds of grain.

It is a generally received opinion among farmers, that it is necessary to change the grain from one soil to another, to ensure a good crop; this, in my opinion, is erroneous; the changing from one soil to another is of little or no benefit; it all depends on crossing the blossom, and if this is done every two or three years, the grain will never degenerate; it will answer equally well to cross different kinds of wheat, if they ripen at the same time. Several farmers whom I have spoken to on the subject, remarked it so happened that they mixed up different kinds of wheat in sowing, not having seed sufficient of one kind, and they had always a better crop, without suspecting or knowing the reason.

I have sown the red chaff white wheat, sixteen years, and now raise as good crops as at first sowing; for the lass six years I have crossed it regularly, and since I mixed my potato seed with my neighbors, alternately, with one and another, I can raise a much better crop than before I did so. If my opinion be correct, I consider it a matter of much importance in agriculture; farmers will give up the erroneous idea of changing from one soil to another, and persons need not speculate by offering or advertising a new kind of wheat for sale at a high price, when there is nothing new about it.

S. Heister.

Give up large crops which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS

Before the Newcastle (Del.) Agricul. Society, by Hon. Jona. Roberts, of Penn.

"The plan of your Society and Institute, so far as my knowledge goes, is original. Nowhere else has the whole series of rural, domestic and useful arts been brought into exhibition, as we have witnessed them to be here. It is not a mere show of stock and field culture. Here a great variety of tastes may be gratified and pleasurable feelings awakened, little connected with the mere love of gain. Hard-handed labor can relax its vigor to mingle with that delicacy, refinement and grace, which woman can shed over every scene where her presence is afforded. No moral purpose can reach its best result, in which her hand and mind have not had participation.

For what end were flowers made to bloom, of every form and tint, redolent with fragrance? Surely not all to be wasted on the desert air. Eden still blooms for those who delight in the culture of the garden. It is there alone flowers reach their greatest perfection.

It is not to gratify the senses of seeing and smelling only that Divine goodness has provided: the crabs and wildings of nature have become our delicious fruits by the art of culture. The grove and the shrubbery give shade and invite the feathered tribes to comfort and shelter, who reward us with their melody.

While labor ministers a rich repast to all our senses, it gives health to realize the full fruition of enjoyment.

Woman, in her right place, ought not to be, and cannot be, exempt from care and labor. Within my memory, she assisted in the field to gather in the harvest. Now, she has employments better suited to her character, and which demand for her mind a higher culture than was called for when her task was mere drudgery.

A taste and fondness for plants seems inherent in woman; they become dear and interesting, though silent friends. They can exercise the best affections without disturbing the passions.

Who can look upon the doors and windows of the humblest cottage, shaded and embellished with plants, and not feel respect for those who inhabit it?

Plants aid to effect a great moral purpose, in softening the heart and soothing and tranquilizing the mind.

A little care and attention, compatible with every condition, will surround us with foliage and flowers through every season, and put smiles on the sternest winter."—*Far. Cab.*

Oxen for Plowing.—The advantage of oxen in farm labor, depends much on their discipline. If they are of the right form and spirit, they may be trained to walk as fast as horses, and will do as much at the plow, excepting perhaps in the very hottest weather. The first premium for plowing, at the State plowing match at Poughkeepsie, in 1844, was given to a man who used a middling sized pair of oxen. They did their work quicker and better than any other team, and there were several pair of large horses. It was a very warm day, but the oxen were less worried, and evidently able to perform more in a day than the horses.—*Alb. Cult.*

The best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence—without this, lime bones, guano, or other manure, will be of little use.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

VEGETABLE MANURES.

These may be ranked under the head of negative manures—they do not stimulate, but quietly return to the soil what it has lost by previous exhaustion. They are in no way so active as animal manures, but by acting on the principle of slow, but sure, they gradually restore all that a soil has lost by bad cultivation, or from being overworked. Their decomposition may be hastened by lime, an alkali, or by animal manures. The loss of humus, or mould, is hence certainly, though it may be more slowly, retrieved by vegetable manures than by any other form of fertilizing.

The plowing in of green crops has, on this principle, been found a most valuable mode of returning a soil to a fertile condition, and it is singular that a plan so manifestly correct, has not been more generally adopted. A few farmers in the county of Chester, either from the example of others, or by the suggestion of their own judgments, have gone back to the principle so long acted on in England, that one grain crop should not follow another, and have undertaken to follow oats with clover instead of wheat; the clover being plowed in, renews the strength of the land, and gives back to it some portion of that which was removed by the preceding crops.

This system of plowing in, or pasturing plants, is very ancient. It was used by the Romans, and is kept up by the Italians. The practice of sowing the lupin, which one may find commended by Columella, and turning it into the ground, is still employed in Italy. In this country, we have oats, Indian corn and clover for the same purpose. One of the most beautiful examples of the enriching effects of vegetable decomposition may be seen on an old sod, which has not perhaps been touched by a plow for thirty or forty years. The effect is very different from that usually wrought by time; it looks greener with age, as the soil becomes more fertile by the decomposition of its own products.

The use of many of the vegetable manures common in Europe, prevails to a very small extent in this country. Soot, chips, rotten saw-dust, tanners' spent bark, and other matters that necessity forces the heavily taxed European to employ, are as a general thing, contemptuously thrown aside by the extravagant American. The facility of getting something to eat, renders him, in comparison with the European cultivator, profuse and neglectful. With the exception of our market gardeners, in the immediate neighborhood of large towns, there is very little economy in the use of manures or the management of land.

Among the many other substances that are employed in Europe, are the vines of peas, beans and potatoes, mixed when in a green state, with dung, and sea weeds and pond weeds. Of the first, we know of no separate use in this country. Of seaweeds, we have known one instance where land, on which we could feel, to its full, the curse of Adam, and on which no one but the most audacious and energetic Yankee could have made a potato grow, was brought to a degree of very considerable fertility. Of course, this land was near the sea-shore, and like much of the soil on the iron-bound shores of New England, was composed principally of stones and pine stumps.

The mud from the bottom of rivers, ponds and places where stagnant water has remained for any length of time, and the scourings of old ditches, are matters which, according to Von Thaer, should be included among vegetable manures. The value of this mud he rates very high as manure; where it contains much vegetable matter, it should be thrown into heaps until this is decomposed—the process of decomposition may be hastened by lime or fresh horse-dung mixed with the mud. Where there is acidity, this must be neutralized by animal manures, alkalies, or alkaline substances. In Dana's Muck Manual may be found statements commending the use of this material, and some experiments that bear out these statements, showing its strong action, and the high degree of fertility it is capable of producing, even on the thin sandy soils of New England. A. L. E.

N. Y. FARMERS' CLUB.

From the report of the discussion on cutting trees, at the meeting of the Club on the 23d ult., given in the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic, we extract the following:

Col. Clark.—It is observed that about the middle of August, no ligneous matter is formed in trees. It is never proper to cut either for timber or fuel, while the sap is running. After the sap ceases to run, when the fall of the leaf takes place, we may begin to cut, and so until and before the sap begins to run again.

Mr Pike, of N. J.—Cut your wood for fuel or for timber, (as the old saying is,) in the old of the moon in August!

Mr Macomber—I agree to that maxim. It is best to cut our trees in the western forests at that time; for they do not then sprout again! I have tried it on five acres.

Mr Hawley.—The moon has nothing to do with it, but the latter part of August is the best time to cut down a forest, to prevent sprouting from the stumps.

Col. Clark.—When the sap vessels of trees are full, if cut, the acetic acid of the sap immediately begins an injurious operation on the wood itself. The very bark and chips of trees cut at such a time, are found to be very brittle. The strength of the woody fibre is consequently much injured. But when the tree is cut when the sap is down, both the bark and the wood will be found to be tough.

Mr Pike.—Yet our Jerseymen cut oaks for wheel-spokes in June, peel off the bark, and those who trade in the spoke business, have never found fault with the wood for want of toughness.

President Tallmadge.—According to my experience, a principle governs this question. Some cut trees in June merely for the bark, for the uses of the tanner. But when the tree is wanted for purposes of strength and durability, another principle must be observed. A tree cut when full of its sap, perishes rapidly; the conditions favorable for speedy decay of the timber, then exist and operate.

This leads me to remark upon an analogous consideration—that of the proper period for the transplantation of certain trees. It has been erroneously considered a difficult operation to transplant the evergreens. Now, as to the cedar, you can observe, if you please, that this evergreen sheds its leaves about the last of September, or the beginning of October. At this period, you can transplant the cedar, taking care as to its roots, &c., with as little loss as other trees, but at no other time.

I might, perhaps, properly remark that the ruling passion of the tree must be observed and obeyed, if we would succeed in its proper management. And, indeed, it is certain that in the annual growth of a tree, the new concentric layer of woody fibre which is annually formed, is due to the process of the sap and its peculiar action. This process will not endure interruption, but will prove to you by its loss, that the tree must not be transplanted, except when this great process is suspended for the year.

Mr Pike.—I suppose the dealers in wheel-spokes ought to know—but still I am of opinion that the proper time for felling trees for fuel or timber, is, undoubtedly, when the sap is down.

Mr Hawley.—Our Canal Commissioners and our General Government, require that the timber they want for the public service, should be all cut in winter.

Mr Meigs.—The utility of this discussion is to bring to the knowledge of many who do not know it, that there is a proper time for cutting wood for fuel or building, which is far more valuable than that cut at any other time. Many a man has suffered by the premature decay of the timber used by him in various buildings, without knowing that the wood was cut at the wrong season.

Mr Cochran.—In the North of Ireland, oak timber cut for the bark, for tanning, in the middle of summer, was, after being stripped of the bark, offered to dealers in timber. These were principally knees for boats and vessels—but the dealers would not buy them. On trial, these timbers were found to be brittle. They should have been cut in winter, when the sap is out.

From the Maine Farmer.

HEMLOCK BROWSE FOR SHEEP.

I frequently hear persons say that their sheep have run out, they lose their wool, raise but few lambs, they have got the scab, become breachy, it is time they were sold and a new flock bought, &c.

Some are of the opinion that hemlock browse will cause sheep to become weak, shed their wool, and bring forth dead lambs. As far as I have noticed in such cases, generally the sheep had become poor, the owner's hay had become low, and not feeling able to buy, browse must be resorted to. They haul a load into the yard, and the sheep being governed by appetite, not by reason, may eat too much. It is so with many of the human family. If hemlock or pine had been given in the fore part of winter, it would not hurt them, if they had also a reasonable allowance of hay.

I consider feeding with browse a saving of hay, and I have great satisfaction in seeing the creatures' quickness in biting off the small twigs, and the many bows they make to the larger ones.

Perhaps some will be of the opinion that they'll eat more hay for it, and that it makes them hungry—as a neighbor of mine said to me one day. He was in my yard, and saw a plenty of browse. Says he, "your sheep look very well: do you think hemlock good for sheep?" I answered in the affirmative. "Well, I am hauling my fire-wood, and have to cut some hemlock, and I can put some on my loads, and as I haul the wood by my sheep-yard, I can throw it off to them as well as not." Some few days after, I saw him, and says he, "Mr Whitman, I have done hauling hemlock for my sheep: it makes them hungry. They eat more hay for it, and every time they see me coming with a load of wood, they will bah, bah, bah!" I think if he could have understood their language, it would have been, "haul up more browse."

It is fortyseven or fortyeight years this month, since I began to keep sheep. I think I commenced

with six, and added as I advanced in clearing my farm. Of late years I keep from twentyeight to thirtysix—descendants from the first flock. I have had no changing, except the bucks.

I never have had occasion to medicine them for the scab, or seldom for any other disorder. When they get hurt by my cattle, or become aged, I use the knife. I have always been in the habit of using what hemlock and pine browse (spruce and fir I consider not so good, but much better than none,) I could conveniently get, when cutting and hauling my winter fire-wood.

I advise all who winter sheep, when they are cutting and hauling their winter's wood, if they cut any green hemlock and pine, to save the small limbs and place them in their sheep yard beside the fence, and if the cows eat some, and probably they will, it will not hurt them. I consider it healthy for them. They want a change of food as much as the human family. I find that the better I deal with my sheep, the more profit I receive, and the more peaceable they are.

J. Whitman.

North Turner, Dec. 10, '45.

ITEMS.

(From the Albany Cultivator for Jan.)

Feeding Poultry, &c.—What do poultry of all kinds, when fattening, particularly require?

Ans. Three things are necessary to perfect success: first, meat—second, charcoal, broken very small—third, gravel and water.

What are the best articles of food?

Ans. Corn-meal wet with milk and mixed with charcoal; wheat screenings and fat pork, or fresh meat.

What is the best cure for the pip in chickens?

Ans. A piece of fat pork as large as can be thrust down the throat, is a simple and certain cure.

The above is not theory, but experience, which any man may easily make his own.

W. B. H.

—

Indian Corn for Fodder.—Mr E. H. Bartlett, of the east shore of Seneca Lake, planted an acre of corn for fodder, 18 inches apart one way, 12 the other, three kernels to the hill. He got five tons of well cured edible stalks, and fiftyfour bushels of ears from the acre. The land was never manured; it was a clay loam, interspersed with granitic boulders and quartz and limestone pebbles.

5 tons stalks worth this year $7 per ton,	$35 00
54 bushels ears of 8 rowed corn, at 25 cts.	13 50
	$48 50
Deduct cost 1 bushel seed, planting, hoeing, cutting up, husking, stacking stalks, and use of land,	17 44
Net profit,	$31 06

Mr B. also grew 40 bushels good spring wheat, of the Labrador variety to the acre this season; it was sown in March, as soon as the frost was out of the ground.

S. W.

—

Root Culture.—Extract of a letter from S. B. Burchard, Esq., of Hamilton, Madison co., N. Y.:—"I am a thorough convert to the root crop, especially the carrot. I am fully convinced that I can winter forty cows on four acres of carrots, with one fourth of the hay, (with the use of straw,) in better condition than formerly, with the full amount of hay and three bushels of grain to each cow. My present calculation is to plant four acres to beets and carrots the next season."

A GLOSSARY OF COMMON CHEMICAL TERMS.

Absorption—the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid.

Acetate—salt formed by the combination of any base with the acetic acid.

Acetic acid—concentrated vinegar.

Alkali, (fossil, or mineral)—soda.

Alkali, (vegetable)—potash.

Alkali, (volatile)—ammonia.

Alluvial—depositions of soil made by water.

Alumine—earth of alum; pure argillaceous clay.

Azote—nitrogen; the basis of atmospheric air, of ammonia, &c.

Calcareous—partaking of the nature of lime.

Carbon—the base of diamond and of charcoal.

Carbonate of lime—the compound of carbonic acid and lime.

Carbonate of potash—common potash; pearlash.

Carbonic acid—carbon combined with oxygen.

Concentration—the act of increasing the specific gravity of bodies.

Decomposition—separation of the constituent principles of compound bodies.

Elements—properly, the simple constituent parts of bodies, incapable of decomposition or further division.

Gelatin—a chemical term for animal jelly.

Gluten—a vegetable substance allied to gelatin.

Hydrate of lime—lime slaked in water.

Hydrogen—the base of water; inflammable air.

Incineration—the converting of vegetables to ashes, by burning.

Mucilage—a vegetable principle, allied to gum.

Muriates—salts formed by the combination of any base with muriatic acid.

Muriatic acid—spirit of sea-salt.

Muriate of soda—common salt.

Nitrates—salts formed by the combination of any base with nitric acid.

Oxalic acid—the acid found in sorrel.

Oxide—any substance combined with oxygen, in a proportion not sufficient to produce acidity; rust of metals.

Oxygen—a simple substance, being one of the component parts of water and of atmospheric air; vital air.

Silicious earths—natural substances which are composed chiefly of silica; as quartz, flint, sand.

Sulphate of copper—blue vitriol; blue stone.

Sulphate of iron—copperas: green vitriol.

Sulphate of lime—gypsum.

Sulphate of soda—Glauber's salts.

Sulphate of zinc—white vitriol.

Sulphate of magnesia—Epsom salts.

Sulphuric acid—oil of vitriol.

Sulphurets—combinations of alkaline earths or metals with sulphur.

Tartaric acid—the acid found in grapes.

Trituration—the pulverizing, or uniting of bodies by friction.—*Buel's Far. Comp.*

There are 140 different species of the oak in the world—70 of which are found in America and 30 in Europe. The oak will live 600 years.

The ancient Romans had a law which was strictly enforced, that no man should make a public feast, except he had first provided for all the poor in his neighborhood.

OPERATION OF GYPSUM.

Liebig supposes the action of gypsum to result from its attraction of ammonia from the atmosphere—the ammonia supplying plants to which the gypsum had been applied, with nitrogen. It is difficult, however, to account for all the results of gypsum on this theory. For instance, its effects have been seen on clover and potatoes, on the same fields where its application to wheat and other grains, (the very plants requiring the most nitrogen,) produced no visible results. We have seen it applied on an argillaceous soil at the foot of a granitic hill, with great benefits, when the same kind of gypsum applied at the same time to the same kind of crops, on the sides of the hill, produced no effect.

But whatever may be the principle on which plaster operates, its effects, in many cases, are wonderful. When in Connecticut last summer, we saw, on the farm of John Boyd, Esq., of Winchester, a striking instance of the effects of plaster on potatoes. Four rows of potatoes, to which a spoonful of plaster had been applied, were at least one-third more forward in their size and height of the tops, and were also a much darker green, than others in the same field. The plastered rows were in the middle of the field, and excepting the plaster, had been treated exactly like the others. What the difference might have been in the *yield* of the plastered and unplastered rows, we have no means of knowing.

Mr Chauncey Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., also showed us, last summer, a part of his farm which has been mowed annually for fifty years, yielding on an average three tons per acre, (cut twice in a season,) and had received no other dressing during that time than two bushels of plaster per acre each year—one bushel being sown in the spring, and the other in August. The soil seemed to be quite a stiff clay—too stiff for cultivation.

The effect of plaster on some other parts of Mr Chapin's farm, is favorable, but nowhere so remarkable as on the soil mentioned. This case, and many others which might be cited, indicates that the effect of plaster is much affected by the nature of the soil on which it is applied. Perhaps there is no better way for the farmer to ascertain whether plaster can be profitably used, than to first try it in different ways, but in such an exact manner that its effect may be easily known. An experiment which would involve no risk or expense, to any extent, might settle points of great consequence.—*Alb. Cult.*

For Wounds in Horses.—While writing, I will give you the following recipe for a preparation to cure wounds in horses. I have never seen it published, and if it is new to you, perhaps it may be of service:

Take one gill of turpentine, two gills of whiskey and one egg. Beat the egg well, and mix the three together. It should be applied with a feather or swab, twice a day. It keeps a wound healthy, and prevents its healing too rapidly. For its efficacy I can vouch.—*J. S. C., in Alb. Cult.*

Willows Absorb Moisture.—An instance is related where fruit trees were in bad condition from the subsoil retaining too much moisture. The planting of willow trees near them was followed by a restoration of their health. This result was attributed to the willows absorbing the superabundant moisture.—*Exch. pap.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1846.

CUTTING TIMBER.

The proper time for cutting timber, has been a question prolific of discussion and experiment—and yet it seems to be undecided—rather, there are some who maintain that wood cut in winter is no more durable than that cut in summer. We have copied, on another page, some conversation on this subject, recently had at a meeting of the New York Farmers' Club.

Theory, and experiments of others, long since convinced us that timber wanted for toughness and durability, should be cut in winter, when the sap is down. Shipbuilders are governed by this principle in selecting timber for their uses. For purposes where strength and durability are desirable, they will not purchase timber felled in summer.

Upon the point whether trees should be cut in winter or at any other season, when it is desirable that the stumps should sprout, we give the following testimony, as being valuable for the experience by which it is supported. The writer, Gen. Newhall, addressing Mr Fessenden, in the N. E. Farmer of July 27, 1831, observes:

"In the last No. of the N. E. Farmer, your correspondent, Mr J. S. Palmer, of Peterboro', N. Y., directs that trees should be cut when the *sap is up*, if it is desirable that the stumps should sprout, and observes that 'most of our forest trees do not produce sprouts or suckers from the stumps or roots, if cut in winter.'

This, sir, is directly opposed to all my observation and experience on the subject. Having woodland from which I have cut annually, for several years past, from twenty to fifty cords of wood, it has been my practice to have it cut at the *time* and in the *manner* that would best insure a strong and vigorous growth of sprouts. To effect this purpose, I never allow a tree to be cut till after the autumnal frosts have caused the leaves to fall, and the sap to descend to the roots, nor later in the vernal season than the middle of April.

Pursuing this course, I have never been disappointed, and have now on land from which the trees were cut in the midst of winter, a growth of sprouts of the most vigorous and promising appearance.

Respecting large trees, the growth of centuries, cut them at whatever season you will, there is scarcely one stump in a thousand that will produce suckers.

My *manner* of cutting is to leave the stumps nearly on a level with the surface of the ground, from which the suckers are much more strong and vigorous, and less liable to be injured by high winds, than a growth from stumps cut twelve or fifteen inches high, as is the practice of some.

In a community where fuel is an expensive article, every proprietor of woodland should manage it in such a way as not only to be profitable to himself, but as shall preserve the growth for the generation to come.

I am, sir, &c. J. NEWHALL.

Lynnfield, July 23, 1831.

Upon the point, when is the best time to fell trees to *avoid* sprouting from the stumps, if we were to hazard any opinion, it would be that that time is the latter part of August—and for this opinion we might give a more rational reason than the influence of the *moon*, which some will insist is the true reason for the effect in question.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS' CHILDREN.

Mr Breck—It is, truly, a matter of the first importance, as you observed in a recent number, that all possible facilities should be given to children to learn what they may by attendance at our winter schools; and I agree with you that the parent or guardian who denies such facilities, is guilty of a flagrant wrong, and criminally unfaithful to his duty and his trust.

I have witnessed more than one instance like the following—and I presume others have also.

The son of a farmer in New Hampshire, with whom I resided one winter, was attending school. He was both apt and ambitious to learn, and eminently worthy of being encouraged. One night, when he returned from school, he said to his parent—"Father, the master says, if you 'll get me a grammar and a philosophy, he will put me in a higher class." "I aint going to expense for such books," replied the parent, ill-humoredly; "I do n't want you to study any such stuff. This high *larning* never will be of any use to you. I 've got along well enough without it, and I know *you* can. I want you to *larn* to write and cypher, and that 's all I 'll buy you any new books for."

This ungenerous, unjust, and unworthy reply, as might be supposed, was chilling to the laudable ardor of the youth to rise at school, and his tear-filled eyes betrayed how acutely it touched his heart. A twelvemonth after, a kinder Parent than his earthly father, took him to himself.

Such obstacles to learning thrown in the way of youth who are eager to learn, I hope are rarely witnessed in Massachusetts:—I hope so, for the character of our farmers, and for the sake of their sons.

Let children enjoy to the full, all the means for acquiring knowledge while young, that are within their reach. Let it not be deemed economy to refuse them facilities for the attainment of useful knowledge, thereby (as Channing says,) "starving their intellect and impoverishing their hearts." No!—rather than a promising child should be kept back at school for want of suitable books, I, for one, say, sell the best cow in the barn to furnish them for him.

I will add a conviction deeply impressed on my mind, relative to a defect in the character of reading books used in our country schools: I mean a lack of treatises on agricultural subjects, calculated both to entertain and instruct the young concerning a pursuit which will probably be the future business of their lives. Upon this point, in preference to submitting any remarks of my own, I append an extract from the late address of Rev. Mr Stone, before the Essex Agricultural Society, which, if your space will allow, I should be pleased to have you copy, either here or in a future number of your useful paper; and remain

Truly yours, W. B.

[We will give the extract in our next. The only comment we will make on our correspondent's views touching the education of children, is, that we wish *his* sentiments may be the sentiments of every farmer within the borders of our State—yea, of our country at large.—Ed.]

THE ENGLISH POOR AND CORN BREAD.

Mr Editor—I think your correspondent "J. H. D." in quoting from Mr Colman relative to the prejudice of the poor of Great Britain, against our Indian corn for bread, omitted an important qualification of Mr C.'s to the remark, "*They will not eat it.*" Immediately after this assertion, Mr C. adds: "If the rich should adopt it [Indian meal bread] as a luxury, (and, if they understood its proper use, they would with reason deem it so,) *their* example or estimation of it might have its usual effect; but to commend it to the exclusive use of the poorer classes as a *cheap* kind of bread, acknowledged inferior, would be met with that pride of resentment which nothing short of *absolute starvation* would scarcely be able to overcome."

"Absolute starvation" *does now*, if reports are true, threaten millions of the poor of Great Britain—and, under such circumstances, I conclude that however "tenacious" they may be in regard "to the kind of bread they eat," they would not be so *radically* "tenacious" on this point as to refuse to eat our Indian meal—if they could get it. And if they *might* have it, and *would n't* eat it, from sheer "pride" and prejudice, then, I do not think their starving condition would be *very* deserving of sympathy or aid.

For myself, I have not the slightest doubt but that the always suffering millions in England and Ireland, would rejoice to have our Indian corn meal introduced to them "as a cheap kind of bread,"—nor do I believe that, "tenacious" as Mr Colman represents them to be in regard to their food, they would prefer oatmeal and turnips (not to mention *pickings from putrid bones,*) to bread, or other forms of food, made from our Indian corn—a product of the earth, than which, few if any, are more valuable, and one of the greatest blessings which the beneficence of Heaven has conferred on man.

Yours, MAIZE.

☞The Legislature of this State commenced its annual session this day. Measures will no doubt early be taken for the holding of weekly agricultural meetings at the State House, as in former years, the discussions at which we shall, as heretofore, report as fully as possible in our columns.

We would here (as modestly as possible) *insinuate*, that if any of the component parts of "the assembled wisdom of the State," should "take a notion" to the Farmer, we should be pleased to receive them at our *sanctum*, and enter their names among its *honorable* patrons.

☞We are sorry to see that unfriendly feelings exist between those excellent agricultural *propellers*, the Cultivator at Albany, and the Agriculturist at New York. To speed the car of agricultural improvement, it needs that, like good yoke-fellows, we all "pull together."

Query.—Are there not some among our readers who in their farming operations during the past year, have either *done* something or *seen* something, which might benefit others, if publicly promulgated? We think there must be many such—and we mean this as an invitation to them, to send us an account of their *doings* or their *seeings*, and beg them not to make as an excuse for *not* doing so, their inability to write well. If they will but write so that they can understand *themselves*, we think there will be little trouble with others in comprehending their meaning. Come, friends, *communicate—communicate*. It will be creditable to you, and may be serviceable to others It is the accretion of *single* facts, that forms the mass of useful knowledge—and he is no philanthropist who does not, when he can, contribute his mite to that mass.

Of all the serial grains and esculent roots, the potato is the only one whose history is known. Wheat, rye, barley, &c. date far back into the dark ages.

☞The sales at Brighton market during 1845, are estimated at $1,893,648.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending Jan. 3.

Jan. 1846.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	28	27	39	32	E.
Tuesday,	29	29	39	35	N. W.
Wednesday,	30	15	19	16	N. W.
Thursday,	31	4	22	22	N.
Friday,	1	36	47	40	E.
Saturday,	2	37	38	39	S. W.
Sunday,	3	26	33	30	W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 5, 1846.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer

At market 620 Beef Cattle, 950 Sheep. 150 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—We quote to correspond with last week. Extra, $5,25. First quality $4,50 a $5,00. Second quality $4,00 a 4,25. Third quality $3,25 a $4,00.

Sheep.—Sales from $1,25 to $2,50.

Swine.—None at market except a few from the immediate neighborhood. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 a 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 00 to 00 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 11½c.—Southern, 10 a 11c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 25 a 2 50 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The Grain market throughout the week has been without any active demand. The trade have taken a few cargoes to supply immediate wants at quoted rates.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 a 00—Southern, round yellow, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, 75 a 76—do. do. white 74 a 75—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 85 a 87—do. Southern, 00 a 00—Oats Southern, 46 a 47—Northern do. 00 to 00—Beans, per bushel 1 50 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 50 a 55—Bran, 00 a 40.

FLOUR. The market for the most part of the week has exhibited but little animation. At the close, however, there seemed to be a somewhat revived demand, and prices slightly improved.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $5 75 a 5 87—do. wharf, $5 50 a 5 62—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low l'd new $0 00 a 5 62—Alexandria, wharf, 0 00 a 5 62—Georgetown, $5 75 a 6 00—Extra do. 0 00 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 87 a 6 00—do fancy brands, $6 12 a 6 37—Ohio via Canal, $5 50 a 5 75—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $0 00 a 5 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $4 12 a 4 25.

PROVISIONS. There have been some further arrivals of new Pork, and sales at the quoted rates.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $8 75 a 9 25—Navy—$7 75 a 8 25.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $5 75 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $15 00 a 00 00—do Clear $14 00 a 14 50 do. Mess, $13 00 a 13 75—do Prime $10 00 a 11 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, ship'ng, 12 a 14—do store, uninspected, 13 a 15—do dairy, 15 cts. a 18—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8¼ a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8½—Hams, Boston, 9 a 9½—Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 6 a 8—do new milk, 7¼ a 0.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad. val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

The sales during the week past have been light, and prices remain unaltered.

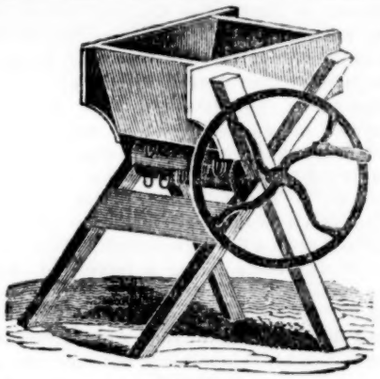
Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 45 c.—American full blood, do 37 a 40—Do. 3-4 do 34 a 35—Do. 1-2 do 32 a 33 -1-4 and common do 29 a 31—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 6 a12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 30 a 32—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 23 a 25 ; 2d do 21 a 22.

HAY, 20 to 21 per ton—Eastern Screwed $17 to 18.

EGGS, 15 to 18.



WILLIS'S
Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of Cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

SEEDS AND TOOLS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do. Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do. Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

ESSAY ON GUANO.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Teschemacher's Essay on Guano,—describing its properties and the best methods of its application in Agriculture and Horticulture, with the value of importations from different localities; founded on actual analyses, and on personal experiments upon numerous kinds of trees, vegetables, flowers, &c. Price 25 cents. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Nov. 4.

BOUSSINGAULT'S RURAL ECONOMY.

Boussingault's Rural Economy; Price $1,75. Downing's Book of Fruits; price $1,75. Stable Keeper's Companion; price $1,00. Also, a general assortment of *AGRICULTURAL WORKS.*

Boston, Sept, 10, 1845. JOS. BRECK & CO.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture. His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain. Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

FARMERS' ALMANACK FOR 1846.

For sale at the N. E. Farmer Office, Thomas's Almanac for 1846, by the hundred or dozen.

Boston, Nov. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Agricultural Wrinkle.—A funny story is told of an old friend of ours—one who, sick and tired of the care and bustle of a city life, has retired into the country and "gone to farming," as the saying is. His land, albeit well situated and commanding sundry romantic prospects, is not so particularly fertile as some we have seen, and requires scientific culture and liberal manuring, to induce an abundant yield. So much by way of explanation.

Once upon a time, as the story books say, our friend, being on a short visit to this city, attended an auction sale down town, and it so happened that they were selling damaged sausages at the time. There were some eight or ten barrels of them, and they were "just going at fifty cents per barrel," when the auctioneer, with all apparent seriousness, remarked that they were worth more than that to *manure land with.* Here was an idea for our farmer friend. "Sixtytwo and a half," said our friend. "Sixtytwo and a half cents—sixtytwo and a half—going at sixtytwo and a half—*gone!*"

Our friend got them—and now to get them to his country seat as quickly as possible, was his first movement, for it was then planting time, and the sausages, to use a common expression, were "getting no better very fast," and it was desirable to have them under ground as soon as possible.

He was about to plant a field of several acres of corn—the soil of the pine woods species; and so here was just the place for this new experiment in agriculture, this new wrinkle in the science of geoponics.

One "link" of sausage being deemed amply sufficient, that amount was placed in each hill, accompanied by the usual number of kernels of corn and an occasional pumpkin-seed, and all were nicely covered over in the usual style.

Now, premising that several days have elapsed since the corn was planted, the sequel of the story shall be told in a dialogue between our friend and one of his neighbors:

Neighbor.—Well, friend, have you planted your corn?

Friend.—Yes, several days since.

Neighbor.—Is it up yet?

Friend.—Up! yes; up and gone, the most of it?

Neighbor.—How is that?

Friend.—Well, you see I bought a lot of damaged sausages in Orleans, the other day, the auctioneer saying they would make excellent manure, if nothing else. Well, when I planted my corn, I put a sausage in each hill. Some days afterwards, I went out to the field to see how my corn was coming on, and a pretty piece of business I have made of trying agricultural experiments.

Neighbor.—Why, what was the matter?

Friend.—Matter! why the first thing I saw, upon reaching the field, was *the —— lot of dogs, digging and scratching all over it!* There were my dogs, and your dogs, and all the neighbors' dogs, besides about three hundred strange dogs I never set eyes on before, and every one hard at it after the buried sausages. Somehow or other, the rascally whelps had scented out the business, and they have dug up every hill by this time. If I could set every one of them on that auctioneer, I'd be satisfied.—*New Orleans Pic.*

Square up your accounts, and begin the year out of debt—*if you can.*

Beef-steak no Meat.—Poor Quashee was so pestered by a Roman Catholic Missionary, that he consented to turn Christian. He was duly baptized, and the priest changed his Heathen name of Quashee to that of the apostolic John. One of the duties imposed on him was to eat no *meat*, but fish, on Fridays, which he very much objected to, and only promised to observe through fear of "eternal punishment." The following Friday, however, the priest called on the negro and found him busily employed upon a fine rump-steak. The horrified priest was commencing a reprimand, when blackee exclaimed, "Dis no *meat*, massa! dis bery fine *fish!*" "How?" said the priest, sternly. "How! (rejoined blackee,) I tell you: you baptize poor Quashee—you sprinkle water in his face, and say, 'Your name no more Quashee—you henceforth call John.' Well, massa, so me baptize beef-take: me sprinkle water on him—me say, 'Your name no more *meat*—you call henceford *fish!*"

Both Horns Bad.—The poor tailor, in the following sketch from the N. O. Crescent, fared no better on one horn of the dilemma than the other:

"Will you pay me this bill, sir?" said a tailor in Charles street, to a waggish fellow who had got into him about a foot.

"Do you owe anybody?" asked the wag.

"No, sir," replied the tailor.

"Then you can afford to wait!" and off he started.

A day or two afterwards, the tailor called on him again. Our wag was not at his wit's end yet. Turning to his creditor, he says:

"Are you in debt to anybody?"

"Yes, sir," said the tailor.

"Well, why don't you pay?"

"I've not the money."

"That's just my case, sir. I'm glad you can appreciate my condition: give us your hand!"

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub-oil Plow is unquestionably the most importan agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth"

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co. No. 51 North Market street.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, a the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars*, at any *one time*, may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town*, and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt*, enclosed in a letter, *to us.* We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

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21 SCHOOL STREET.